



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

could not have successfully contested with the pope". Most of the people who backed Henry VIII. knew nothing of the Renaissance, and Thomas More, its most brilliant representative in England, died on the scaffold in opposition to the king.

Nothing like a thousand Huguenots were massacred at Vassy. The Huguenot account (*Mémoires de Condé*, III. 124) states that there were between fifty and sixty killed. There were four outbreaks of civil war during Ramus's life: 1562, 1567, 1568, 1572—not three. There is a similar slip in the statement that "the Guises were in control of the government during the first three years of Charles's reign". Until the outbreak of civil war, they were struggling, and part of the time in vain, to retain any influence at all.

These are perhaps hypercritical notes. The book is a useful little treatise and fulfils well its purpose of introducing Ramus to English readers.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

"*Mes Loisirs*" par S.-P. Hardy: *Journal d'Événements tels qu'ils parviennent à ma Connaissance* (1764-1789). Publié d'après le Manuscrit autographe et inédit de la Bibliothèque Nationale par MAURICE TOURNEUX et MAURICE VITRAC. Tome premier, 1764-1773. (Paris: Picard et Fils. 1912. Pp. xxi, 445.)

STUDENTS of eighteenth-century France have long known of the existence of the manuscript journal of Hardy, the Paris bookseller and publisher. Some have utilized the bulky volumes in the manuscript section of the Bibliothèque Nationale for studies on the period from 1764 to 1789 and have even published extracts from them. Others have turned their leaves regretfully, hoping for the day when they would be done into print and become accessible to all investigators. The hope has, at last, been realized. Picard and Son have included the Hardy manuscripts in their new series of *Mémoires et Documents relatifs aux XVIII^e et XIX^e Siècles*. The editors are MM. Tourneux and Vitrac. The first volume, which has just appeared, contains in condensed form about one-third of the whole work, covering the period from 1764 to 1773. Condensation was necessary, as the publisher would not undertake to publish the entire manuscript. To save as much space as possible for the text, notes were almost wholly dispensed with. This course was a wise one. The work will be used largely by investigators who would willingly forgo notes for the sake of the text. The journal is not a connected narrative, but simply a succession of daily jottings, recording the happenings largely in the world of the court, the parlements, and the Church, with frequent notes on the weather, the price of bread, and bread riots. It would prove dry reading to one not possessing sufficient knowledge of the period to furnish a setting for these unconnected items. The condensation must have been a difficult and disagreeable task. The bulk of it was done in the first two-thirds of the printed volume; the

last third contains practically no condensed items. With the exceptions of copies of documents already found elsewhere in print, no items have been totally excluded. The existence of the condensed matter is indicated in the proper place in the text, by a brief reference, printed in smaller type and included in brackets. One wonders at times what principle guided the editors in their work of condensation. Many of the long paragraphs printed intact, dealing with the death and burial of ecclesiastics, might have given way advantageously to passages dealing with the struggle between the king and the parlements, the bread question, and the punishment of crime. Helpful as the printed volumes will be to the investigator and grateful as all scholars must feel to the publishers for printing so large a part of the manuscript, they will not free the investigator from the necessity of consulting the manuscripts for many items which have been briefly referred to, but which are clearly important. The investigator of the struggle between the monarchy and the parlements; of the condition of the lower classes, of the price of bread and bread riots, and of the attitude of the government and the public toward this great food problem; of the luxury of the upper classes; of crime, its trial and punishment—the investigator of these topics will want to utilize every crumb of evidence contained in Hardy's journal. He will not find it all in the printed volumes, but they will indicate what has been omitted and where it is to be found. It would have been helpful to the investigator if, when a document was omitted, a reference had been given to the printed work in which it is to be found. This could have been done without increasing the size of the volume. The manuscript is anonymous, but there is abundant internal evidence pointing to Hardy as the author. Besides the references given by M. Tourneux in his introduction, valuable data will be found on pages 98, 111, 152, 182, 202, 244, 256, 265, 288, 291, 293, 297, 301, 310, 322 in support of the authorship of Hardy.

FRED MORROW FLING.

Histoire Religieuse de la Révolution Française. Par PIERRE DE LA GORCE, Membre de l'Institut. Tome II. (Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1912. Pp. 538.)

THREE years have elapsed since the author published the first volume of this encyclopedic work. At that time we gave an outline of his standpoint and aims. His sound and trustworthy method, his dispassionate judgment, his sympathy, and his skill as a writer met with our fullest commendation. In all these respects this volume is a worthy successor of the first, surpassing it however in the interest of the subject-matter.

The period covered in this volume extends from October 1, 1791, to the spring of 1793. Within these months pregnant events follow swiftly upon the prelude so carefully studied in the first volume. Of these events by far the most important are of course the passage of the law against the priests and the two vetoes of the king. This struggle of the